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Editor, *NI BULLETIN*
Marvin L. Fraley, N.L.G.
2813 - 57th St.
Lubbock, Texas 79413
Phone - 806-795-7623

Article Editor, *NI BULLETIN*
Fred Drost, N.L.G.
110 Ridgefield St.
Meriden, Connecticut 06450
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Book News & Reviews Editor, *NI BULLETIN*
Raymond J. Hébert
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Moderator, NI EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
William F. Spengler
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Correspondence should be directed to those persons and addresses above for departments indicated. All other correspondence should be mailed direct to NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, P.O. Box 670013, DALLAS, TX 75367-0013.

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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

March, 1990 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by June 1, 1990, their membership will become effective on that date.

2324-MT Bradford Broughton, 4 Leroy St., Potsdam, N.Y. 13676
(British Isles, Europe, Africa, USA)

Correction:

The January new member listing erroneously reported the name of member number 2320-MT to be Timothy J. Clark. The correct name is Timothy J. Orlik.

Regular Memberships Converted to Life Membership:

LM-101-MT (2205) Ranko Mandic, "Moneta" P. Fah 52, 11071 Novi Beograd, Yugoslavia - (Yugoslavia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Oriental)

LM-102 (198) Scott Semans, P. O. Box 22849, Seattle, Wash. 98122 (Dealer in Indian States, Oriental)

LM-103 (1863) Manzur Hussain Mirza, 818-F Satellite Town, Rawalpindi, Pakistan - (South Asian Sub-Continent)

*****

DONATIONS REPORT

We wish to report the following donations received since the last report.

Name	Amount	Preference of Use
AL-SHAKAR, Salam	$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
COLES, Peter J.	$15.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
ENGLE, Gordon	$10.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
KOONTZ, L. Donald	$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
LOCH, Robert J.	$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
MacKENZIE, Kenneth	$5.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
MOUTON, Julian	$5.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
PYWAR, William M.	$25.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
THORNTON, Susan	$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
VERKET, Jarry I	$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
WESTERGAARD, J. B.	$10.00 Cash	*NI BULLETIN*

*****

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library:

Robert A. Plemmons

PJ70.KowM:1957:PMPW
KOWALSKI, MARIAN
Polska moneta prywatna od 18 do pocz. 20 w. (Polish private and local coins from the 18th to the 20th centuries.)
Pub. 1957 in the "Wiadomosci numizmatyczne." 31pp, w/plates.

Dr. Vladimir Suchy

BB97.KarP:1988:CO
KARYSHKOVSKII, P. O.
Coins of Olbia (Ol'vil). (A Greek, then Roman, colony on the north shore of the Black Sea. Russian text.)

We would also like to extend our thanks to John F. M. Ross and John Pieratt for their donations of numismatic material to the Library.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Book Librarian
Jim Haley, Periodical Librarian

****

NUMISMATIC EXTRACTS FROM SELECTED LITERATURE

"In numismatics, as in other fields, Gupta rule marked a period of unification, of absorption or rejection of foreign elements, and of high technical skill. Gupta coinage was at first gold and copper only. At the beginning gold coins followed the Roman standard and even bore a Roman name: *dinara* (denarius). But in the middle of the fifth century another class of gold coins appeared, which were an archaizing revival of the ancient weight standard; they are called *suvarna* in the inscriptions and represent the coins of the same name (weight 9.49 gm) prescribed in the *Dharmasastras*. Silver appears at a later date, after the Gupta conquest of the Ksatrapa kingdom in Malwa; it is at first a local coinage of that country and continues the coinage of the Ksatrapas in type and weight. From there it spread to the rest of the empire, although it remained differentiated in two diverging types. Copper is rather rare; from the beginning it is purely Indian and owes little to foreign influence. Workmanship is usually high. At the height of Gupta power, gold and silver coins are marked by great elegance and refinement, and some of them are real works of art. With the decline of the dynasty, however, they decayed very rapidly and in the sixth century were totally worthless from the artistic point of view. The coinage of Hindu India never recovered from this decline."

Taken from p. 728, *History of Mankind* Volume 2 The Ancient World, by Luigi Pareti, Paolo Brezzi and Lucianno Petech. (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers 1965).

(Submitted by R. J. Hébert)

CÜNEYT ÖLÇER (1925-1990)

Cüneyt Ölçer, the best known numismatist outside his own country and President of the Turkish Numismatic Society (TND), died on February 2nd of cancer, at his home in Istanbul.

He was born in Ankara in 1925 and later moved to Istanbul to study at the Istanbul Teknik University where he obtained his degree in Civil Engineering. By 1968 he became a Director of the Turkiye Iş Bankaşi in charge of the Estate and Building Planning Department which took him over most of the country in his professional capacity.

To devote more time to his growing interest in numismatics, he took early retirement from the bank and commenced to travel extensively, visiting museums all over Europe, including Moscow and Leningrad, examining the Ottoman coin collections.

His vision was to write and publish a series of handbooks on the subject which he anticipated would exceed thirty volumes. At the time of his death thirteen had been published and a fourteenth just released covered the contracts between the Ottoman State and the Imperial Ottoman Bank, a valuable source book in banking history of the period 1864-1889.

In addition he catalogued the coin collection of the Turkish State Mint published in 1985 about which the Director of the National Mint wrote "...we can only express our deep appreciation of his fastidious and unrewarded labours as of his invaluable knowledge of Ottoman numismatics..."

As President of the Turkish Numismatic Society he greatly strengthened its membership by increasing the activities through the publication of regular bulletins since 1976, of which the 27th issue has just been released, in which his last article has been published. He was instrumental in publishing a Festschrift in honour of Ibrahim Artuk, the first president of the Society, to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Society in 1988.

His meticulous study of coins and rare documents, the results of which are apparent in all of his books, has been used, like the work of other foreign numismatists, in contributing to the accuracy of the listings of the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* since its inception.

Mr Ölçer's articles have been published widely in many languages, and his attendance at international congresses, where he has lectured, has gained him the respect and admiration of his fellow numismatists. In his own country he has inspired many Islamic numismatists who will now be in a position to carry on the publication of much of the work he was unable to complete.

Kenneth M. MacKenzie
Tenafly, New Jersey

VIETNAMESE COINS: DINH DYNASTY (968-980 AD)

Howard A. Daniel III, Dunn Loring, VA #1144

There are several references relating to how the Vietnamese people bartered for needed articles before they had "money." After the Chinese conquered the Vietnamese people, they introduced their cash-style coins into circulation, in what is now north Viet Nam. A few hundred years later, the Vietnamese drove out the Chinese occupiers and issued their own coins.

The first known Vietnamese coins were cast in the Chinese cash style and issued by Dinh Bo Linh (King Dinh Tien Hoang) and his son; Dinh Tue, in the Kingdom of Dai Co Viet from their capital in Hoa Lu, which is now in the northern province of Ninh Binh. The son (under a regent) followed the father's reign and they ruled from about A.D. 968 to about 980. The history of the time describes only one coin inscription for them, but some respected numismatic references have different inscriptions. Two of the inscriptions: *THAI* and *DAI BINH HUNG BAO*, are different by only one small stroke, but they are different.

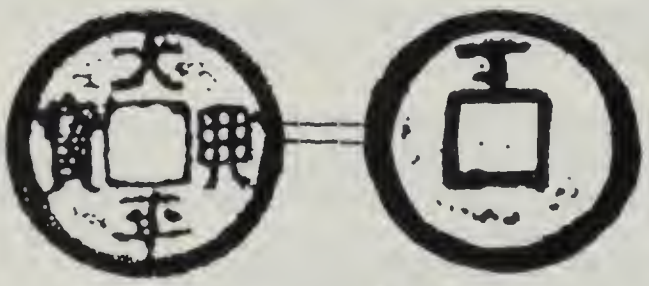

figure 1

(Ogawa 1 obverse/Ting 2 reverse)

The only inscription supported by photographs or rubbings are those with *DAI BINH HUNG BAO (figure 1)*. The only photographs known to me are in Schroeder and the rubbings are in Ogawa and Ting. There are also drawings in Ota and in Novak, and the inscription is listed in both Coole references. I believe this obverse inscription to be the only correct inscription for the Dinhs.

figure 2

(Toda 1)

The other inscription: *THAI BINH HUNG BAO* (*figure 2*), is supported only by drawings in Toda and Lacroix (and Novak), mentioned in Lockhart, and listed in Coole. The styles of the characters in these drawings are like others of later eras and not of the Dinhs. According to some reviews, Toda was an original work on Vietnamese coins, but Lacroix and Lockhart were largely based on Toda. Novak is a compilation from many of the above sources. I believe this obverse inscription is a fantasy and not a correct inscription for the Dinhs.

***

CROSS-REFERENCE CHARTS

A. Photographs & Rubbings

Obverse/Reverse:	Schroeder	Ting	Ogawa	Ota	Coole	Novak
Dai Binh Hung Bao/blank	5	1	-	-	(844/865)	5A
" */Dinh* top	1	2	1	1	-	5B&C
" */Dinh* bottom(r)	4	--	-	-	-	5D&E
" */Dinh* bottom(l)	2&3	3	-	-	-	5F&G

B. Drawings

Obverse/Reverse:	Toda	Lacroix	Lockhart	Coole	Novak
Thai Binh Hung Bao/blank	2	2	-	(945)	54
" */Dinh*(top)	1	1	Remarks	-	-

***

Reverend Coole lists a *Dai Bin Hung Bao* piece in his *Coins in China's History* and in his later *Encyclopedia ...* he lists it with the Vietnamese character for *Dai* at 844 and relates that it is probably the same as at 865. At 865 he again has a Vietnamese *Dai* character but it is now followed with the character for *Thai* in parenthesis and relates that the coin is probably the same as at 844. Reverend Coole might have had a problem with *Dai* and *Thai*, but he showed the *Dai* character to be what is actually on the coin at both 844 and 865. Maybe the Chinese pronounced *Thai* instead of *Dai* for the Vietnamese *Dai* character when the four characters of the inscription are on a Chinese coin? Is it possible that some of the *Thai*-based drawings come from this translation problem from Chinese to Vietnamese? I believe that some did originate from this problem, or some other language's translation to Vietnamese.

Reverend Coole list a *Thai Binh Hung Bao* piece at 945. Most of the Chinese references are described by Coole as with no illustrations, with drawings, with woodcut illustrations, or with illustrations known for alterations to the calligraphy, and some are reviewed as

being without supporting references. The western language references list by Coole are his *Coins in China's History*, with just a listing, and Lockhart and Novak with just drawings. For me, there is nothing in Coole's, or other references, that directly support the existence of *Thai Binh Hung Bao* coins issued by the Dinhs.

There are also a few numismatic references describing Dinh coins with *Thai* and *Dai Binh Hung Bao* inscriptions, but the characteristics of the coins seen by me absolutely do not fit the style of the Dinh era. In addition, Coole's *Encyclopedia ...* lists the Thai pieces as from the Chinese Tai Ping rebellion and as issued in Viet Nam from A.D. 976-984. These dates run into the dynasty following the Dinhs. This is something I have no record of for Vietnamese rulers. One of the Coole references for the *Dai* pieces has them in a volume for unauthorized Vietnamese coins. Most of the *Thai* and *Dai* pieces probably do belong to rebels and usurpers. I do not believe the authors of these references can produce any convincing documentation or other proof which can prove the attribution of any *Thai* and *Dai Binh Hung Bao* coins to the Dinhs.

I am taking the position that the only correct obverse inscription for Dinh coins is *Dai Binh Hung Bao*. If any reader of this article disputes my position, or any of the above data, I would very much like to discuss or correspond with them about any or all of it.

I have been collecting and researching Vietnamese coins for about twenty-five years and have yet to personally see and hold an authentic Dinh coin. But I do own a counterfeit one. I want very much to see and hold an authentic Dinh coin before I close off my research and publish it. There are many other questions about other Vietnamese pieces from the tenth century to date, but I really want to have a little more data about Viet Nam's first coin before publishing my book.

If any reader if this article knows of a reference not listed in the bibliography that has a coin attributed to the Dinhs, especially with a rubbing or photograph of it, please inform me about it. If you know of a Dinh piece in an individual or museum collection, please have the person owning or responsible for it contact me. If that is not possible, please tell me about it and I will contact them.

I can be reached at my home: (703) 560-0744, or business telephone: (703) 847-2272, or at my mailing address: P. O. Box 626, Dunn Loring, VA 22027-0626, USA.

***

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Hiroshi Ogawa, *Showa Old Coinage Prices and Illustrations*, Tokyo, 1959 (*Note 2*)
Tamotsu Ota, *Illustrated Price Catalog of Old Oriental Coins*, Bankoku, Tokyo, 1981 (*Note 2*)
Albert Schroeder, *Annam Etudes Numismatique*, Impremier Nationale, Paris, 1905
Fu-Pao Ting, *A Catalog of Ancient Chinese Coins* (including Japan, Korea, & Annam), Taipei, date unknown (*Note 2*)
Edward Toda, *Annam and Its Minor Currency*, Noronha & Sons, Shanghai, 1882

***

NOTES:

Note 1: Novak's reference is a compilation which includes may of the above references and others not listed above.

Note 2: I numbered the Vietnamese coins from the first piece in these references for top to bottom in the right-most column, then left to the next column of illustrations and top to bottom, and so on.

****

BRUNSWICK NEW WOLFENBUTTEL TEN TALER

Until recently, the largest official silver coin was the Ten Taler of Henry Julius, struck in 1609. This very large coin has on its obverse the Duke on horseback with a castle in the background. The reverse shows the ornate coat of arms.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

R. R. Kutcher, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI @1289

No. 57 - MANUEL I, COMNENUS (1143-1180)

The Emperor John II and his wife Irene had four sons, but Alexius and Andronicus had died before their father, thus leaving Isaac the elder son and heir apparent to the throne and Manuel. However, when John II died in Asia Minor, he had with him his younger son Manuel. Upon the Emperor's death, Manuel sent the late Emperor's trusted Turkish minister to Constantinople to secure the throne for him, as he needed to stay behind for a few days to make arrangements for his father's funeral. Before the capital of Byzantium had an inkling of the Emperor's death, the Turkish official had Isaac safely lodged in a monastery and the way paved for the entry into the city of the new Emperor, Manuel I, Comnenus.

If one were to write an impetuous love novel of mediaeval chivalry, the leading knight could well be patterned after the Emperor Manuel I of Byzantium. The tall, handsome Manuel who was gifted with prodigious physical strength, looms out of the pages of history the hero of hundreds of adventures and was the center of a cycle of romances. But, when viewed as the monarch of the world's leading state of the time, the glamour of his deeds and the picturesqueness of the settings and the lack of his morality, shows Manuel to be but a knight-errant, when he should have been at home attending to the needs of his subjects. He spent the wealth of the nation on costly tournaments when he should have been economizing and he was formenting war when he should have been seeking peace.

Manuel's first wife was Irene, the sister of the reigning German Emperor, Conrad III. She was a lady for whom the life at court had small attractions and who preferred to spend her time in religious and maternal duties. This left her wandering consort at liberty to have a liason with his attractive niece, Theodora, the daughter of his deceased brother Andronicus. When Irene died in 1158, her widower Manuel became enamored with the charms of Melisend, the sister of Raymond, Count of Tripoli. He even sent an ambassador to negotiate for her hand, which was granted and lavish preparations for the forthcoming wedding were made in Tripoli. But, the Emperor's eye was suddenly caught by a young girl of extraordinary beauty, and Melisend and Tripoli were heartlessly abandoned. Maria, the daughter of Raymond of Poitou, Prince of Antioch, was barely in her teens when the Emperor's attentions were diverted to her. Thus, the Emperor Manuel I, a man of thirty-eight, was married to Maria, a girl of just thirteen. And, having provided himself with another legitimate spouse, and Byzantium Queen, Manuel returned to his adventures, his jousts, his fighting, and too, to his niece. Some six years later, however, Maria presented Manuel with a son, and from that time onwards, the niece Theodora seems to have vanished from the palace.

Manuel's ambitious invasion of Italy in 1155 achieved some success before he was driven form the peninsula by the armies of several of the European powers who's interests were being infringed upon. His overthrow of the Armenian Prince Thoros and of the Latin Crusader States of Antoich and Jerusalem added to his successes as a general,

as did his interventions in Hungary and Serbia. Manuel's downfall came in 1176 when the Sultan of Iconium, having been encouraged by the support of the German Emperor Federick Barbaroosa, broke his treaty with Byzantium. The Turks were victorius at the battle of Myriocephalon and Manuel retired to his capital a broken man. He died just four years later.

The Coinage

In the light of Manuel's long reign, nearly forty years, a considerable chronological development is evident with a number of types and phases.

Gold Hyperpyron

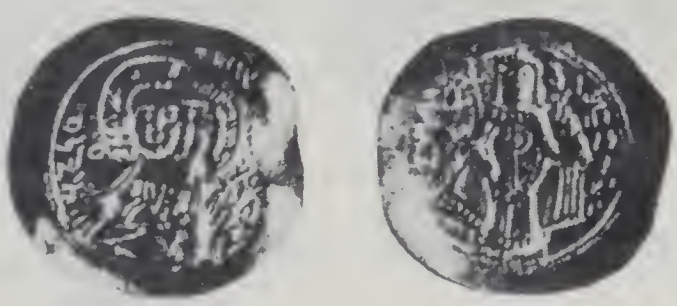
Mint of Constantinople

Obverse - +KERO HΘEI. IC̄ XC̄ in field. A bust of Christ, beardless and nimbate, a scroll is in his left hand.

Reverse - MANUHA ΔECΠOTH TΨ ΠORΦVROΓENNHTΨ - in two columar groups. A full length figure of Manuel, bearded. In his right hand is a labarum-headed scepter, and in his left a globus surmounted by a patriarchal cross. Manus Dei is in the upper right field.

There are five main varieties and two main sub-varieties of this type. All of these variations are with the jewels of the collar around Manuel and of the position of the TU in its ligature in the inscription.

Mint of Thessalonica



The obverse and reverse of this type is the same as that of Constantinople, but for the globus on the reverse, which is surmounted by a single-barred cross. Information on Manuel's hyperpyron is derived mainly from just two hoards. One from Gornslau of 264 pieces and one from Corinth of just thirty pieces.

Electrum Aspron Trachy

Mint of Constantinople - First Coinage

Obverse - IC̄ XC̄ / O NU / EM HA / MA - or variety, in field. A bust of Christ

beardless and nimbate, holding a scroll in his left hand.

Reverse - ΜΑΝΥΗΛ ΔΕCΠΟΤΗ – or var. $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\Theta\text{V}}$ in upper center field. A full-length figure of the emperor on the left, being crowned by the Virgin. Manuel holds a labarum-headed scepter in his right hand and an anexikakia in his left. There are two varieties of the scepter on this type.

Mint of Constantinople - Second Coinage

Obverse - $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$ is in the field. Christ, bearded and nimbate, is seated on a throne without a back. His right hand is raised in benediction and his left holds the Gospels.

Reverse - ΜΑΝΥΗΛ ΔΕCΠΟΤΗ – or var. $\overline{\text{M}}$ $\overline{\Theta\text{V}}$ in upper field. Full-length figures of Manuel, bearded, on the left, and of the nimbate Virgin. They are holding a patriarchal cross on a long shaft between them. Manuel holds an anexikakia in his right hand. There are two varietes of Manuel's collar piece.

Mint of Constantinople - Third Coinage?

Obverse - $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$ is in the field. A full-length figure of Christ, standing on a dais. He is bearded and nimbate and holds the Gospels in his left hand.

Reverse - ⊙ ΘЄ O Δ Ψ P O ∫ - or variety. Full-length figures of the emperor on the left and of St. Theodore, bearded and nimbate. They hold between them a long patriarchal cross and in their other hand, sheathed swords. There are three main varieties.

Mint of Constantinople - Fourth Coinage?

Obverse - $\overline{IC}$ $\overline{XC}$ O NY ЄM HA MA - or variety, in field. A bust of Christ beardless and nimbate. He holds a scroll in his left hand.

Reverse - MANYHA ΔЄCΠOTHC O ΠORΦVROГЄNNHTOC - in two columnam groups. A full-length figure of the emperor bearded. He holds a labarum-headed scepter in his right hand and an anexikakia in his left. The Manus Dei is in the upper right field. There are three main varieties.

Mint of Constantinople - Fifth Coinage?

Obverse - $\overline{IC}$ $\overline{XC}$ is in the upper field. Christ bearded and nimbate, seated upon a throne with a back and he holds the Gospels in his left hand.

Reverse - MANYHA ΔЄCΠOT – or var. $\overline{MP}$ $\overline{ΘV}$. Full-length figures of the emperor on the left, being crowned by the Virgin, who is nimbate. The emperor holds a long labarum in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left. There are three main varieties.

Mint of Thessalonica

The electrum products of this mint are usually thin, with a deep scyphate fabric and frequently have a small obverse die. The first and second coinages are as the Constantiople mint issued with

the characteristic fabric of the Thessalonica mint.

Frist Coinage

Second Coinage

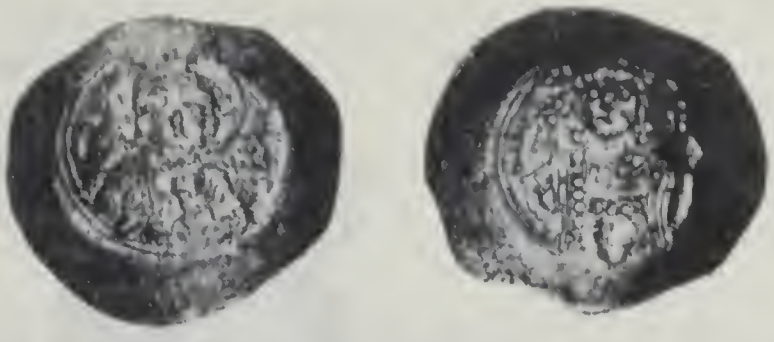
Mint of Thessalonica - Third Coinage?

Obverse - $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\Theta\text{V}}$ is in the field. The nimbate Virgin is seated on a throne without a back. She holds the beardless nimbate head of Christ on her breast.

Reverse - ΜΛΝΥΗΛΔЄСΠΟΤΗ ⊙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟ ∫ - or variety. Full-length figures of the bearded emperor on the left, and of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate. They hold between them on a long labarum, while the emperor holds an anexikakia in his right hand.

Billon Aspron Trachy

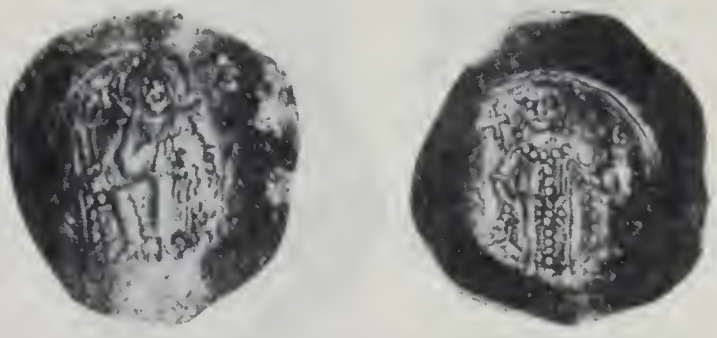
Mint of Constantinople - First Coinage



Obverse - $\overline{IC}$ $\overline{XC}$ is in the filed. The beardless, nimbate bust of Christ, holding a scroll in his left hand.

Reverse - MΛNЧHΛ ΔЄCΠ - or variety. A bust of the beardless emperor, holding a labarum-headed scepter in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left. There are two main varieties.

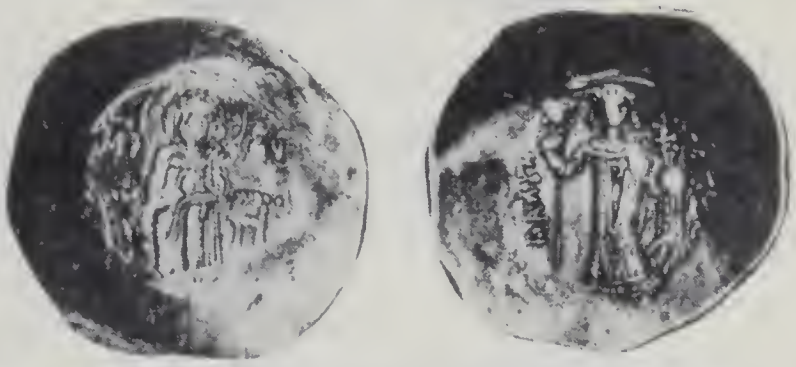
Mint of Constantinople - Second Coinage



Obverse - $\overline{IC}$ $\overline{XC}$ is in the upper field. Christ bearded and nimbate is seated on a throne with a back. He holds the Gospels in his left hand.

Reverse - MΛNЧHΛ ΔЄCΠOTH - or variety. A full-length figure of the bearded emperor holding a scepter cruciger in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left. There are two main varieties.

Mint of Constantinople - Third Coinage (First Phase)



Obverse - $\overline{MP}$ $\overline{ΘV}$ is in the upper field. The nimbate Virgin is seated upon a throne without a back. She holds the beardless, nimbate head of Christ on her breast.

Reverse - MΛNЧHΛ ΔЄCΠOTHC - or variety. A full-length figure of the bearded emperor, holding a labarum on a long

shaft in his right hand and a globus surmounted by a patriarchal cross in his left. There are three main varieties.

Mint of Constantinople - Third Coinage (Second Phase)

All the same as the first phase, except for the reverse, where the emperor holds in his left hand a globus surmounted by a single-barred cross. There are four main varieties of this type.

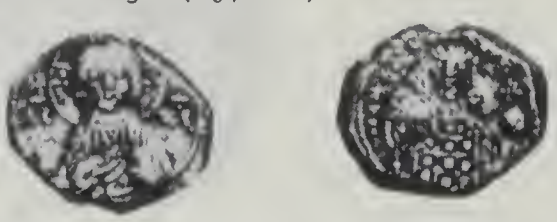
Mint of Constantinople - Fourth Coinage

Obverse - $\overline{IC}$ $\overline{XC}$ is in the field. The bearded and nimbate Christ is seated upon a throne without a back. He holds the Gospels in his left hand.

Reverse - MΛNЧHΛ ΔЄCΠOT – or var. $\overline{MP}$ $\overline{ΘV}$ in upper right field. Full-length figures of the bearded emperor on the left being crowned by the nimbate Virgin. The emperor is holding a labarum-headed scepter in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left. There are four main varieties.

AE Tetarteron

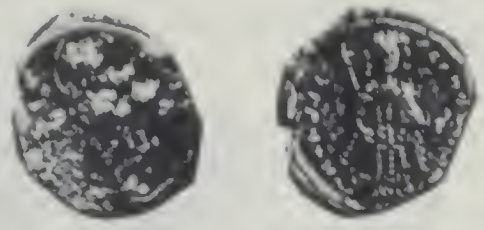
Mint of Constantinople - First Coinage (Type A)



Obverse - $\overline{IC}$ $\overline{XC}$ is in the field. A bust of the beardless, nimbate Christ, who holds a scroll in his left hand.

Reverse - MΛNЧHΛ ΔЄCΠ - or variety. A bust of the beardless emperor holding a long labarum in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left.

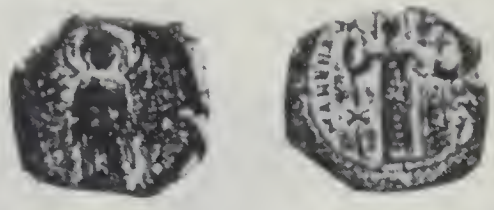
Mint of Constantinople - First Coinage (Type B)



Obverse - $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\Theta\text{V}}$ is in the field. A full-length gifure of the nimbate Virgin turned to the right. Manus Dei is in the upper right field.

Reverse - MΛNYHΛ ΔЄCΠOTHC – or var. Full-length figure of the bearded emperor, holding a scepter cruciger in his right hand and an anexikakia in his left.

Mint of Constantinople - First Coinage (Type C)



Obverse - $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$ is in the field. A full-length figure of the bearded and nimbate Christ standing on a dais. He holds the Gospels in his left hand.

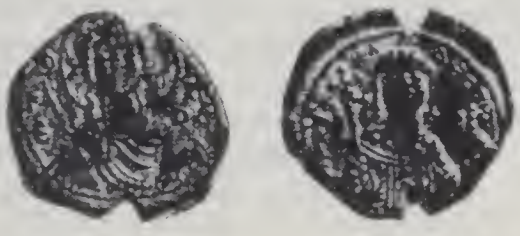
Reverse - MΛNYHΛ ΔЄCΠOTH – or var. A full-length figure of the bearded emperor holding a long labarum in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left.

Mint of Constantinople - First Coinage (Type D)

Obverse - $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\Theta\text{V}}$ is in the field. A bust of the nimbate Virgin.

Reverse - MΛNYHΛ ΔЄC – or var. A bust of the bearded emperor holding a labarum-headed scepter in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left. Rarely the globus is surmounted by a patriarchal cross.

Mint of Thessalonica - Type A (Heavy Standard)



Obverse - Γ O Γ Ⲃ I Є O ʃ – or var. A bust of the beardless and nimbate St. George, holding a spear in his right hand and a shield in his left.

Reverse - ΜΛΝЧΗΛ ΔЄCΠOT – or var. A bust of the bearded emperor holding a labarum-headed scepter in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left.

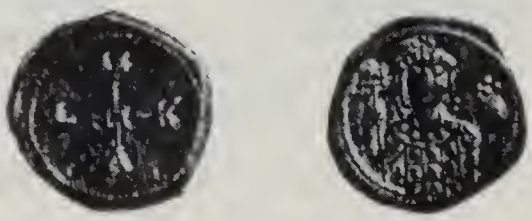
Mint of Thessalonica - Type B (Heavy Standard)

Obverse - $\overline{IC}$ $\overline{XC}$ is in the field. A cross, radiate, on three steps.

Reverse - ΜΛΝЧΗΛ ΔЄCΠOTH – or var. A half-length figure of the bearded emperor holding a long labarum in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left.

AE Half-Tetarteron

Mint of Thessalonica - Type A (Heavy Standard)



Obverse - M Δ K – small, neat letters.

Reverse - No inscription. A bust of the beardless emperor, holding a long labarum in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left.

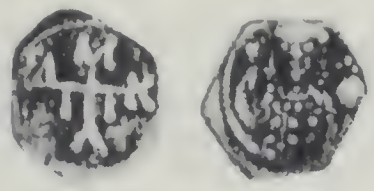
Mint of Thessalonica - Type B (Heavy Standard)

Obverse - $\overline{IC}$ $\overline{XC}$ is in the field. A bust of the beardless and nimbate Christ, holding a scroll in his left hand.

Reverse - ΜΛΝЧΗΛ ΔЄCΠOTH – or var. A full-length figure of the bearded emperor holding a scepter cruciger in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left.

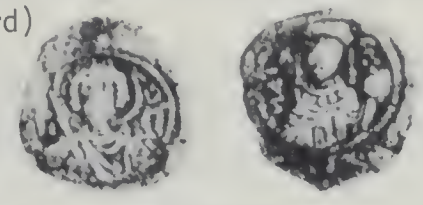
Uncertain Greek Mint

Type A (Light Standard)



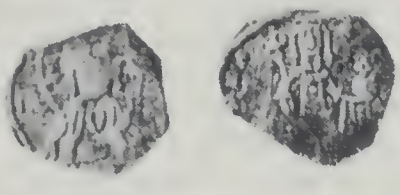
All as Thessalonican Half-tetarteron, Type A.

Type B (Light Standard)



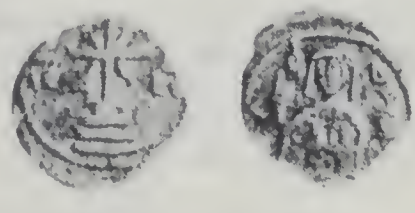
All as Thessalonican Tetarteron, Type A.

Type C (Light Standard)



All as Thessalonican Half-tetarteron, Type B.

Type D (Light Standard)



All as Thessalonican Tetarteron, Type B.

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RARE MARIE-THERESE MEDAL

The Mantenuovo Collection featured a unique medal of Marie-Therese that is most likely the earliest Austrian platinum piece. The 1747 issue is commemorating the improvement of the coinage and was designed by Matthias Donnar. The obverse shows Marie-Therese to the right with the inscription around her. The reverse is a six line inscription. The medal is 26mm in diameter and it weighs 11.6 grams.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

BOOK REVIEWS

CELTIC COINS OF BRITAIN, by R. D. Van Arsdell. Published June, 1989. Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7 King St., St. James' London SW1Y 6QS, England. £40 plus postage and handling. 656pp, 6½" x 9½", high quality paper, cloth covered cardboard cover.

Celtic coins chronicle 200 years of British history before the Roman Conquest. Seven British tribes struck attractively designed coins with images of Celtic warriors, animals and intricate abstract designs.

These coins are evidence of the high degree of metallurgical knowledge and manufacturing experience of the Celts. They point out that the Celts, before the Roman conquest of Britian, were an advanced society with a high degree of social organization and technological knowledge.

The author has completely re-evaluated the coinage and has not hesitated to challenge the view of previous scholars in the field. The book represents a new synthesis of the known information.

The catalogue section lists 800 coin types, with photographs of virtually every one. A complete description for each coin includes: rarity, tribal origin, metal, weight, diameter, date, numismatic trade name, identifying points and archaeological classification. Valuations are not given.

Eight maps, showing where the coins are found today, metallurgical and metrological chapters and diagrams, hoard tables and a bibliography are included. Chapters covering the following topics should be of general interest to most numismatists: history of the coinage, an explanation of the coinage and its manufacturing, and modern forgeries.

At the end of the book, all the illustrations from the catalogue are reproduced again in 54 plates.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO BRETON AND LEROUX CANADIAN COIN CATALOGUES, by James G. Hirtle. $10.00 postpaid from Chesapeake Coin Company, P. O. Box 495, Westminister, Maryland 21157, USA. Published June, 1989. 35pp, 8½" x 11", blue card cover.

The *INDEX* lists alphabetically according to the inscription on the piece over 1984 Canadian medals and tokens and cross-references every piece to the official numbers given in the Breton and in the Leroux catalogues.

The inscription on each piece is listed alphabetically. Four columns to the right hand side of each page give the following data for each piece: province, type of piece, Breton number and Leroux number.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

STANDARD CATALOGUE OF MALAYSIA-SINGAPORE-BRUNEI COINS AND PAPER MONEY, 9th Edition. $12.00 US postpaid from author, Mr. Steven Tan, GPO Box 12016, 50764 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Published May, 1989. 190pp, 7¼" x 10½", card cover.

The first part of the volume catalogues the coinages of British North Borneo, Brunei, Malaya, Malaya and British Borneo, Malaysia, Penang, Sarawak, Singapore, Straits Settlements, as well as the British trade dollar series. Singapore Merchants' Tokens and tokens issued in Britsih North Borneo are also catalogued. A photo is given for each type coin or token. Valuations in Malaysian ringgit are given for up to six grades of preservation for each date coin and token. Mintage figures are included.

The last part of the volume catalogues the banknotes issued by the above mentioned countries as well as Japanese occupation currency. Type notes are illustrated and valuations are given for up to five grades of preservation. Varieties, including different dates and colors, of notes are also catalogued. Photos are given for both sides of each different type note.

This is the standard catalogue for coins and notes issued in this area.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

WORLD MINE PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN 1988 WITH PROJECTIONS FOR 1989, 1990, 1991, AND 1992. $28.00 postpaid from The Silver Institute, Suite 101, 1026 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 12pp, 8½" x 11" gray card cover. Published November, 1989.

The mine production of silver for the year 1988 and the estimated production for 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 are presented for 56 silver mining countries on two pages.

A one page analysis shows the amount of silver mined in 1988 by the world's top ten silver producting countries and also their projected productions for 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992. These figures are also expressed as percent of worldtotal mined silver production. The percent of world total mined silver production in 1988 given in the report is as follows: Mexico (14.3%), United States (12.3%), Soviet Union (11.5%), Peru (11.3%), Canada (8.9%), Australia (8.1%), Poland (7.7%), Chile (3.7%), North Korea (2.3%), Japan (1.8%), and the remaining 45 silver producing countries lumped together (18.2%).

The 225 silver mining companies from 56 countries who contributed information to this report are listed by country in the last 8 pages of the report.

The report states that the production of world silver mined in millions of troy ounces was: 442.6 for 1988 and is estimated at 459.1 for 1989, 475.2 for 1990, 495.9 for 1991, and 493.0 for 1992.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

MODERN GOLD COINS 1988. Published August, 1989. $33.00 US from The

Gold Institute, Suite 101, 1026 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 55pp, 8½" x 11", produced by photocopy.

In 1988, Canada was the largest user of gold for coinage, using 1,231,325 ounces of gold. The United States was in second place, using 970,732 ounces.

The booklet lists by country all gold coins produced in 1988. The following data is presented for each issue of gold coins for each country: a description of both sides of the coin, the denomination, name of the mint, diameter, weight in grams, percent of pure gold contained in each coin, troy ounces of gold per coin, number of coins struck and the total troy ounces of gold used for the issue.

In 1988, 49 countries used 4,904,036 troy ounces of pure gold to make 246 different issues of legal tender gold coins, including bullion coins. By contrast, in 1987, 46 countries used 6,154,463 troy ounces of gold to make a total of 139 different issued of legal tender gold coins.

The ten largest users of gold for coinage in 1988, with the number of troy ounces of gold used in brackets, are as follows: Canada, 1,231,325), United States (970,732), South Africa (647,568), Mexico (377,650), China (292,130), Australia (283,713), Turkey (746,602), Great Britain (188,543), Belgius (156,925) and Korea (150,200).

All other countries used a total of 358,648 troy ounces.

A listing of the name and address of each mint producing gold coins in 1988 is given at the end of the booklet as well as a listing of official agencies that sell a few of the issues. Another table lists the top ten users of pure gold in coinage issued from 1979-1988 with the amount of gold each country used each year.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

THE HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL COINAGE IN BUDA, by Lajos Huszar. Akademiai Kiado, Budapest, Hungary, 1958. 245pp.

This monograph which is part of the Budapest City History Series, is a somewhat dated publication. Nevertheless, this book is a valuable source for numismatists who are interested in Medieval Central European coinage, because it provides important, otherwise unaccessible, information. This history of Hungarian Medieval coinage can be divided into several historical periods; the House of Arpads (1001-1301), the House of Anjous (1308-1386), the reign of Sigismund and Albert (1387-1439), the House of Hunyadis (1440-1490), and the Jagellos (1490-1526). The country's history of law is thoroughly researched during these periods thanks to Laszlo Rethy's typological studies. Coin experts were able to establish a chronological order for Late Medieval Hungarian coinage in spite of the fact that the coins were produced without dates. Since no royal decrees on minting coinage at Buda survived, the numismatic historian, in establishing the probable date, had to rely on private correspondence of treasurers and decrees issued to Mints in other major Hungarian cities.

The aim of this monograph is to reconstruct the History of Hungarian coinage at Buda, in spite of the meager written documentation. Detailed chapters take us through the history of the Buda Mint during the House of Arpads when the Mint in Buda became the center for Hungarian coinage. Later, the House of Anjous established uniformed coinage for the kingdom, the long lasting gold "forint" and "garas" in denomination.

The book has a long and detailed summary in German containing all essential information. A chronological catalog with photos and description of the Buda coinage during the Medieval Ages is also included.

Reviewed by Martha Szollos

ABAKA HAN'IN DARP AYLARI YAZILI GUMUS SIKKELERI M. 1265-1282 (H. 663-680). (Abaka Khan's silver coinage that bear the date as well as the month in which they were struck). Celil Ender. 48pp, 4 plates, stiff paper covers. 6½" x 9½". Turkish Numismatic Society, Supplementary Book 2 Istanbul 1989. Available from Numismata Orientalia, P. O. Box 212, Tenafly, New Jersey 07670 at $16.00.

This is a very specialized study of Ilkhanid silver coinage issued during the period of Hulagu's son, Abaqa who ruled from February 8, 1265 until April 1st, 1282 (AH 663-680). The author is director of the Turkish society and has checked very carefully the coins of this period mentioned in the numismatic literature, especially the portions of Pakhomov's *Moneti Gruzii* (Tiflis 1970) which concerned the coins dated in this interesting manner. The curators of fourteen Turkish museums were cooperative in his study as well as nine private collectors in Turky who hold specimens. Mr. Ender has listed and described 98 types, and has added 41 excellent drawings (enlargements) for clarification of his decipherments, together with 31 coin photos on the four plates.

It is evident that his study will greatly contribute to the present knowledge of these dirhems, and his system of classification will enable the researcher to code all new types which come to light.

Mr. Ender is to be congratulated upon published his fine research in this overlooked area of Islamic numismatics.

Reviewed by Kenneth M. MacKenzie

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"SOVEREIGN. A strangely evolved word from Lat. *superanus*, supreme; the last syllable being assimilated to *reign*. The Fr. *souverain* is nearer the Latin; Ital. *sovrano*, Span. *soberano*. The gold coin of this name valued at 20 shillings, first issued by Henry VII, was so called from its representation of the monarch enthroned and was replaced by the UNITE in the reign of James I. A smaller sovereign was issued from 1817 until 1917."

Taken from 1054, *Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase & Fable* 1981.

(Submitted by Tutivillus)

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Thomas L. Bradley, P. O. Box 12, Vail, AZ 85641: Need information on Mexican 1/4 Real 1836 Departamento de Jalisco, KM-354. Krause lists it as RARE. I have a genuine piece, Good condition. Would like to know if any others have been on the market, estimate of value, etc.

Jess Schwartz, Delistraat 15, 6524 Nijmegen, Holland: WANTED - Any silver coins of the Ottoman Sultan Murad V (AH 1293/AD 1876). Egypt or Turkish.

Bruce W. Smith, P. O. Box 232, Port Ludlow, WA 98365: WANTED - Descriptions of and information on all types of tokens used in Korea. Cataloguing all types of tokens of Korea (except charms & amulets), including modern video game and slot machine tokens. Particularly interested in tokens issued by hotels in Korea. I have examples from about 30 different hotels, but am unsure what they were used for. Does anyone know?

John L. Pieratt, 2635 S. Hydraulic, 32C, Wichita, KS 67216: Need information on French Masonic Lodges in Indochina, membership list, Vietnamese Masons, their tokens, medals, photos, etc.

Howard A. Daniel III, P. O. Box 626, Dunn Loring, VA 22027-0626: The Dai Binh Hung Bao (970-980) cash-style coins are known by me with and without the Dinh on the reverse at Novak 5A-G, Schroeder 1-5, Ting (1-2, my numbering), Ota (1, my numbering), and Ogawa (1, my numbering). Does anyone have or know of any of these Vietnamese coins for sale, or known of other references for them?

Zdenek Knapek, Dr. Skalaka 6, 75000 Prerov, Czechoslovakia: Numismatic Information Service, first in Independent Czechoslovakia! We will give all information about coins, banknotes, medals, tokens, books, prices, rulers and etc. Information from Celtic to today's time, whole Czechoslovakia area. Also we offer perfect advertisement service in whole Czechoslovakia. Low prices, serious information. We welcome your questions and requirements.

ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Committee will accept from NI members only, any numismatic items, whether paper, metal, or whatever, for attribution. We must limit the items to a TOTAL OF SIX (6) MAXIMUM. The cost is just advance payment of return postage, including sufficient for insurance or registration, if desired. Send to: Dr. Howard L. Ford, Attribution Chairman, P. O. Box 5161 N. T. Station, Denton, TX 76203, USA.

NI Reference Collection: We have discontinued printing the inventory of the NI Reference Collection. If anyone needs an inventory of any specific country, or countries, just write the Curator at the regular Dallas address. Members outside the USA are urged to help us keep the collection updated by sending us new dates whem they are issued.

Chicago Coin Club: Everyone attending the March meeting of the Chicago Coin Club will be given a complimentary piece of Genuine Plate Money worth $5.00 in trade. The meeting will be held at 1 P.M., Saturday, March 17th, in the Water Tower Room, Hyatt Regency Hotel, 151 E. Wacker Dr., Downtown Chicago. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the Chicago International Coin Fair.